APPENDIX I.

[Vide answer to clause (*b*) of starred question No. 190 asked by Sri P. G. Manikkam at the meeting of the Legislative Assembly held on the 12th September 1958, page 694 supra.]

G.O. No. 4512, Industries, Labour and Co-operation, 23rd October 1956.

[Harijan Welfare—Burial-grounds—Maintenance of separate burial-grounds for different communities—Policy of Government—Orders passed.]

READ—following papers :—

From the Director of Harijan Welfare, Madras, dated 2nd June 1956, D. Dis. No.20373/55.

Proceedings of the Board of Revenue, dated 6th January 1956, Rt. No. 118.

Order—No. 4512 Industries, Labour and Co-operation, dated 23rd October 1956.

The question of abolishing the practice of maintaining separate burial-grounds for different communities and to have common burial-grounds for all communities including Harijans has been under the consideration of Government for some time. After consulting all the Collectors, the Board of Revenue and the Director of Harijan Welfare, the Government lay down the following policy in the matter :—

(i) Harijans are legally entitled to use all burial places provided or maintained out of public funds. It is illegal to deny them access to these burial-grounds.

(ii) If any community wants to exclude Harijans from using the burial-ground now maintained out of public funds, it should provide itself with a separate burial-ground maintained from private funds.

(iii) The Government will encourage the progressive throwing open of these private burial-grounds to all communities.

(iv) In future, lands will not be acquired from public funds for providing burial-grounds for the exclusive use of any community other than the communities eligible for help by the Harijan Welfare Department. The Government will not also acquire lands for

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providing new burial-grounds or for extending existing burial-grounds for the exclusive use of any other class of the Hindu community, even if the entire cost of acquisition is offered to be met from private funds by that community.

(v) Where a burial-ground is acquired for the use of Harijans out of Harijan Welfare funds, the use of this burial-ground by other communities will be encouraged.

2. The Board of Revenue, the Director of Harijan Welfare, the Inspector of Municipal Councils and Local Boards and the Collectors are requested to follow the above policy and issue necessary instructions to the concerned authorities.

(By order of the Governor)

S. P. SRINIVASAN,
Deputy Secretary to Government.

APPENDIX II.

[Vide answer to clause (*b*) of starred question No. 203-I asked by Sri K. Ramachandran at the meeting of the Legislative Assembly held on 12th September 1958, page 712 supra.]

The systematic geological mapping and mineral survey in the Ramanathapuram district were commenced by the Geological Survey Department of the Government of India during the field season 1947–48 and by now the entire district has been covered, excepting the Paramagudi taluk, which is mostly covered by alluvium. The particulars of the important mineral deposits recorded during the course of the survey in the district are given below :—

Gypsum.—Crystallino gypsum (selenite) occurs in small quantities at Alavakkaraivadi (9°14′ : 78°48′) about a mile north-east-east of Kilakarai, in the bed of the "Chinna Alam" and "Periya Alam" tanks (9°10′ : 78°45′) about 2¼ miles south-west of Kilakarai and in the old salt-pans at Valinokkam (9°10′ : 78°[illegible]9′). The total reserves of gypsum, in the above localities may be of the order of 3,000 (three thousand) tons. The occurrence are too small to warrant systematic large-scale mining.

Gypsum also occurs in the Kokkadi-Avattandai area, usually as bladed lumps ¼ inch to 1 inch across, at depths of 5 to 10 feet below ground level. The reserves here are estimated to be of the order of 33,000 (thirty-three thousand) tons of which 10,000 (ten thousand) tons have already been mined, according to local reports.